

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1819.

The house proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, by ballot; and the ballots having been counted by Mr. Pleasants and Mr. Moseley, it appeared that the whole number of votes given in was 165; of which there were

For Henry Clay, of Ken. 147
Scattering votes, 8

So that Mr. Clay was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was accordingly conducted to the chair by Mr. Pleasants and Mr. Moseley, and the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Newton.

When Mr. Clay, the Speaker elect, addressed the house as follows:

"Gentlemen—Again called, by your favorable opinion, to the distinguished station to which I have been frequently assigned by that of your predecessors, I owe to you the expression of my most respectful thanks; and I pray you to believe that I feel inexpressible gratitude, as well for the honor itself as for the flattering manner in which it has been conferred. In our extensive confederacy, gentlemen, embracing such various and important relations, it must necessarily happen that each successive session of the House of Representatives will bring with it subjects of the greatest moment. During that which we are now about to open, we have every reason to anticipate that the matters, which we shall be required to consider and to decide, possess the highest degree of interest. To give effect to our deliberations; to enable us to command the respect of those who may witness or be affected by them; and to entitle us to the affection and confidence of our constituents, the maintenance of order and decorum is absolutely necessary. Being quite sure that your own comfort, your sense of propriety, and the just estimate which you must make of the dignity which belongs to this house, will induce you to render to the chair your cordial co-operation, I proceed to discharge its duties, with the sincere assurance of employing my best exertions to merit the choice which you have been pleased to make. And it will be to me the greatest happiness, if I should be so fortunate as to satisfy, in this respect, your expectations."

TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1819.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the PRESIDENT of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. J. J. MONROE, the following

MESSAGE:

Tellors—Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

The public buildings being advanced to a stage to afford accommodation for Congress, I offer you my sincere congratulations on the commencement of your duties in the Capitol.

In bringing to view the incidents most deserving attention, which have occurred since your last session, I regret to state, that several of our principal cities have suffered by sickness; that an unusual drought has prevailed in the middle and western states; and that a derangement has been felt in some of our monetary institutions, which has proportionately affected their credit. I am happy, however, to have it in my power to assure you that the health of our cities is now completely restored; that the produce of the year, though less abundant than usual, will not only be amply sufficient for home consumption, but afford a large surplus, for the supply of the wants of other nations; and that the derangement in the circulating paper medium, by being left to those remedies which its obvious causes suggested, and the good sense and virtue of our fellow-citizens, applied, has diminished.

Having informed congress, on the 27th of February last, that a treaty of amity, settlement, and limits had been concluded between the United States and Spain, and ratified by the competent authorities of the former, full confidence was entertained that it would have been ratified by his Catholic Majesty, with equal promptitude and like earnest desire to terminate, on the condition of that treaty, the differences which had so long existed between the two countries. Every view which the subject admitted of, was brought to have justified this conclusion. Great losses had been sustained by citizens of the United States, from Spanish cruizers, more than twenty years before, which had not been redressed. These losses had been acknowledged and provided for by a treaty, as far back as the year 1802, which, although concluded at Madrid, was not then ratified by the government of Spain, nor since, until the last year, when it was suspended by the late treaty, a more satisfactory provision to both parties, as was presumed, having been made for them. Other differences had arisen in this long interval, affecting their highest interests, which were likewise provided for, by the last treaty. The treaty, itself, was formed on great consideration, and a thorough knowledge of all circumstances, the subject matter of every article having been for four years under dis-

cussion, and repeated references having been made, by the minister of Spain, to his government, on the points respecting which the greatest difference of opinion prevailed. It was formed by a minister duly authorized for the purpose, who represented his government in the U. States, and been employed in this long protracted negotiation, several years, and who, it is not denied, kept strictly within the letter of his instructions. The faith of Spain was therefore pledged, under circumstances of peculiar force and solemnity, for its ratification. On the part of the United States, this treaty was evidently acceded to in a spirit of conciliation and concession. The indemnity for injuries and losses, so long before sustained, and now again acknowledged and provided for, was to be paid by them without becoming a charge on the treasury of Spain. For territory ceded by Spain, other territory of great value, to which our claim was believed to be well founded, was ceded by the United States, and in a quarter more interesting to her. This cession was, nevertheless, received as the means of indemnifying our citizens, in a considerable sum, the presumed amount of their losses. Other considerations, of great weight urged the cession of this territory by Spain. It was surrounded by the territories of the United States, on every side, except on that of the ocean. Spain had lost her authority over it, and, falling into the hands of adventurers connected with the savages, it was made the means of unceasing annoyance and injury to our Union, in many of its most essential interests. By this cession, then, Spain ceded a territory, in reality, of no value to her, and obtained concessions of the highest importance, by the settlement of long differences with the United States, affecting their respective claims and limits, and likewise relieved herself from the obligation of a treaty, relating to it, which she had failed to fulfil, and also from the responsibility incident to the most flagrant and pernicious abuses of her rights, where she could not support her authority.

It being known that the treaty was formed under these circumstances, not a doubt was entertained that his Catholic Majesty would ratify it without delay. I regret to have to state that this reasonable expectation has been disappointed; that the treaty was not ratified, within the time stipulated, and has not since been ratified. As it is important that the nature and character of this unexpected occurrence should be distinctly understood, I think it my duty to communicate to you all the facts and circumstances, in my possession, relating to it.

Anxious to prevent all future disagreement with Spain, by giving the most prompt effect to the treaty, which had been thus concluded, and particularly, by the establishment of a government in Florida, which should preserve order there, the minister of the United States, who had been recently appointed to his Catholic Majesty, and to whom the ratification, by his government, had been committed, to be exchanged for that of Spain, was instructed to transmit the latter to the Department of State, as soon as obtained, by a public ship, subjoined to his order for the purpose. Unexpected delay occurring, in the ratification, by Spain, he requested to be informed of the cause. It was stated, in reply, that the great importance of the subject, and a desire to obtain explanations on certain points, which were not specified, had produced the delay, and that an Envoy would be despatched to the United States, to obtain such explanations of government. The minister of the United States offered to give full explanation on any point, on which it might be desired; which proposal was declined. Having communicated this result to the Department of State, in August last, he was instructed, notwithstanding the disappointment and surprise, which it produced, to inform the government of Spain, that, if the treaty should be ratified, and transmitted here, at any time before the meeting of congress it would be received, and have the same effect, as if it had been ratified in due time. This order was executed; the authorized communication was made to the government of Spain, and by its answer, which has just been received, we are officially made acquainted, for the first time, with the reasons which have prevented the ratification of the treaty, by his Catholic Majesty. It is alleged by the minister of Spain, that this government had attempted to alter one of the principal articles of the treaty, by a declaration, which the minister of the United States had been ordered to present, when he should deliver the ratification by his government, in exchange for that of Spain, and of which he gave notice, explanatory of the sense in which that article was understood. It is further alleged that this government had recently tolerated, or protected, an expedition from the United States, against the provinces of Texas. These two imputed acts, are stated as the reasons which have induced his Catholic Majesty to withhold his ratification from the treaty; to obtain explanations, respecting which, it is repeated,

that an envoy would be forthwith despatched to the United States. How far these allegations will justify the conduct of the government of Spain, will appear, on a view of the following facts, and the evidence which supports them.

It will be seen, by the documents transmitted herewith, that the declaration mentioned relates to a clause in the 8th article, concerning certain grants of land recently made by his Catholic Majesty, in Florida, which, it is understood, had conveyed all the lands, which, till then, had been ungranted. It was the intention of the parties to annul these latter grants, and that clause was drawn for that express purpose, and for none other. The date of these grants was unknown, but it was understood to be posterior to that inserted in the article; indeed, it must be obvious to all, that, if that provision in the treaty had not the effect of annulling these grants, it would be altogether nugatory. Immediately after the treaty was concluded, and ratified by this government, an intimation was received that these grants were of anterior date to that fixed on by the treaty, and that they would not of course, be affected by it. The mere possibility of such a case, so inconsistent with the intention of the parties, and the meaning of the article, induced this government to demand an explanation on the subject, which was immediately granted, and which corresponds with this statement. With respect to the other act alleged, that this government had tolerated, or protected an expedition against Texas, it is utterly without foundation. Every discountenance has invariably been given to every such attempt from within the limits of the United States, as fully evinced by the acts of the government, and the proceedings of the courts. There being cause, however, to apprehend, in the course of the last summer, that some adventurers entertained views of the kind suggested, the attention of the constituted authorities in that quarter was immediately drawn to them, and it is known that the project, whatever it might be, has utterly failed.

These facts will, it is presumed, satisfy every impartial mind, that the government of Spain had no justifiable cause for declining to ratify the treaty. A treaty concluded in conformity with instructions, is obligatory, in good faith, in all its stipulations, according to the true intent and meaning of the parties. Each party is bound to ratify it. If either could set it aside, without the consent of the other, there would be, no longer, any rules applicable to such transactions between nations. By this proceeding, the government of Spain has rendered to the United States a new and very serious injury. It has been stated, that a Minister would be sent, to ask certain explanations of this government. But, if such were desired, why were they not asked, within the time limited for the ratification? Is it contemplated to open a new negotiation respecting any of the articles or conditions of the treaty? If that were done, to what consequences might it not lead? At what time and in what manner would a new negotiation terminate? By this proceeding, Spain has formed a relation between the two countries which will justify any measures on the part of the United States, which a strong sense of injury, and a proper regard for the rights and interests of the nation may dictate. In the course to be pursued, these objects should be constantly held in view, and have their due weight. Our national honor must be maintained, and a new and distinguished proof be afforded of that regard for justice and moderation, which has invariably governed the councils of this free people. It must be obvious to all, that, if the United States had been desirous of making conquests, or had been even willing to aggrandize themselves in that way, they could have no inducement to form this treaty. They would have much cause for gratulation at the course which has been pursued by Spain. An ample field for ambition is open before them. But such a career is not consistent with the principles of their government, nor the interests of the nation.

From a full view of all circumstances it is submitted to the consideration of Congress whether it will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain, claiming on their part all the advantages, and yielding to Spain those secured to her. By pursuing this course, we shall rest on the sacred ground of right, sanctioned, in the most solemn manner by Spain herself, by a treaty which she was bound to ratify, by refusing to do which she must incur the censure of other nations, even those most friendly to her; while, by confining ourselves within that limit, we cannot fail to obtain their merited approbation. We must have peace on a frontier where we have been so long disturbed, our citizens must be indemnified for losses so long since sustained, and for which indemnity has been so long unjustly withheld, from them. Accomplishing these great objects we obtain

all that is desirable.

But his Catholic Majesty has twice declared his determination to send a minister to the United States, to ask explanations on certain points, and to give them respecting his delay to ratify the treaty. Shall we act, by taking the ceded territory, and proceeding to execute the other condition of the treaty, before this minister arrives and is heard? This is a case which forms a strong appeal to the candor, the magnanimity and honor of this people. Much is due to courtesy between nations. By a short delay, we shall lose nothing; for, resting on the ground of immutable truth and justice, we cannot be diverted from our purpose. It ought to be presumed that the explanations which may be given to the Minister of Spain, will be satisfactory, and produce the desired result. In any event, no delay, for the purpose mentioned, being a further manifestation of the sincere desire to terminate in the most friendly manner all differences with Spain cannot fail to be duly appreciated by his Catholic Majesty, as well as by other powers. It is submitted, therefore, whether it will not be proper to make the law proposed for carrying the conditions of the treaty into effect, should it be adopted, contingent; to suspend its operation upon the responsibility of the Executive, in such manner, as to afford an opportunity for such friendly explanations, as may be desired during the present session of Congress.

I communicate to Congress a copy of the treaty, and of the instructions to the Minister of the United States at Madrid respecting it; of his correspondence with the Minister of Spain, and, of such other documents as may be necessary to give a full view of the subject.

In the course which the Spanish government have, on this occasion, thought proper to pursue, it is satisfactory to know that they have not been countenanced by any other European power. On the contrary, the opinion and wishes, both of France and Great Britain have not been withheld, either from the United States or from Spain; and have been unequivocal in favor of the ratification. There is also reason to believe the sentiments of the imperial government of Russia have been the same, and that they have also been made known to the cabinet of Madrid.

In the civil war existing between Spain and the Spanish provinces in this hemisphere, the greatest care has been taken to enforce the laws intended to preserve an impartial neutrality. Our ports have continued to be equally open to both parties, and on the same conditions; and our citizens have been equally restrained from interfering in favor of either to the prejudice of the other. The progress of the war, however, has operated manifestly in favor of the colonies. Buenos Ayres still maintains unshaken the independence which it declared in 1816, and has enjoyed since 1815. Like success has also lately attended Chili, and the provinces north of La Plata, bordering on it, and likewise Venezuela.

This contest has from its commencement, been very interesting to other powers, and to none more so than to the United States. A virtuous people may, and will, confine themselves within the limit of a strict neutrality; but it is not in their power to behold a conflict so vitally important to their neighbors, without the sensibility and sympathy which naturally belong to such a case. It has been the steady purpose of this government, to prevent that feeling leading to excess, and it is very gratifying to have it in my power to state that, so strong has been the sense throughout the whole community, of what was due to the character and obligations of the nation, that a few examples of a contrary kind have occurred.

The distance of the colonies from the parent country, and the great extent of their population and resources, gave them advantages which it was anticipated at a very early period, it was anticipated for Spain to surmount. The steadiness, consistency, and success, with which they have pursued their objects, as evinced more particularly by the undisturbed sovereignty which Buenos Ayres has so long enjoyed, evidently give them a strong claim to the favorable consideration of other nations. These sentiments on the part of the United States, have not been withheld from other powers, with whom it is desirable to act in concert. Should it become manifest to the world that the efforts of Spain to subdue these provinces will be fruitless, it may be presumed that the Spanish government itself will give up the contest. In producing such a determination, it cannot be doubted that the opinion of friendly powers, who have taken no part in the controversy, will have their merited influence.

It is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws; no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it, to compromise the interest or honor of the na-

tion. It is submitted, therefore, to the consideration of Congress, whether it may not be advisable to revise the laws, with a view to this desirable result.

It is submitted, also, whether it may not be proper to designate, by law, the several ports or places along the coast, at which, only, foreign ships of war and privateers may be admitted. The difficulty of sustaining the regulations of our commerce, and of other important interests from abuse, without such designation, furnishes a strong motive for this measure.

At the time of the negotiation for the renewal of the commercial convention, between the United States and Great Britain, a hope had been entertained that an article might have been agreed upon, mutually satisfactory to both countries regulating, upon principles of justice and reciprocity, the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British possessions, as well in the West Indies, as upon the continent of North America. The plenipotentiaries of the two governments, not having been able to come to an agreement on this important interest, those of the United States reserved for the consideration of this government the proposals which had been presented to them; as the ultimate offer on the part of the British government, and which they were not authorized to accept. On their transmission here, they were examined with due deliberation, the result of which was a new effort to meet the views of the British government.

The minister of the United States was instructed to make a further proposal, which has not been accepted. It was, however, declined in an amicable manner. I recommend to the consideration of congress, whether further prohibitory provisions in the laws relating to this intercourse, may not be expedient. It is seen with interest, that, although it has not been practicable, as yet, to agree in any arrangement of this important branch of their commerce, such is the disposition of the parties, that each will view any regulations, which the other may make respecting it, in the most friendly light.

By the fifth article of the convention, concluded on the 27th of October, 1818, it was stipulated that the differences which had arisen between the two governments, with regard to the true intent and meaning of the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, in relation to the carrying away, by British officers, of slaves from the United States, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace, should be referred to the decision of some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose. The minister of the United States has been instructed to name to the British government, a foreign sovereign, the common friend to both parties, for the decision of this question. The answer of that government to the proposal, when received, will indicate the further measures to be pursued on the part of the United States.

Although the pecuniary embarrassments which affected various parts of the Union, during the latter part of the preceding year, have, during the present been considerably augmented, and still continue to exist, the receipts into the treasury, to the 30th of September last, have amounted to 19,000,000. After defraying the current expenses of the government, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, payable to that period, amounting to \$18,200,000, there remained in the treasury on that day, more than \$2,500,000, which, with the sums receivable during the remainder of the year, will exceed the current demands upon the treasury during the same period.

The causes which have tended to diminish the public receipts, could not fail to have a corresponding effect upon the revenue, which has accrued upon imports and tonnage, during the three first quarters of the present year; it is, however, ascertained that the duties, which have been secured during that period, exceed \$18,000,000, and those of the whole year will probably amount to \$23,000,000.

For the probable receipts of the next year, I refer you to the statements which will be transmitted from the treasury, which will enable you to judge whether further provision be necessary.

The great reduction in the price of the principal articles of domestic growth, which has occurred during the present year, and the consequent fall in the price of labor, apparently so favorable to the success of domestic manufactures, have not shielded them against other causes adverse to their prosperity. The pecuniary embarrassments which have so deeply affected the commercial interests of the nation, have been no less adverse to our manufacturing interests in several sections of the union. The great reduction of the currency, which the banks have been constrained to make, in order to continue specie payments, and the vitiated character of it where such reductions have not been attempted, instead of placing within the reach of these establishments the pecuniary aid necessary to avail themselves of the advantages re-

sulting from the reduction of the prices of the raw materials, and of labor, have compelled the banks to withdraw from them a portion of the capital heretofore advanced to them. That aid, which has been refused by the banks, has not been obtained from other sources, owing to the loss of individual confidence, from the failures which have recently occurred in some of our principal commercial cities.

An additional cause of the depression of these establishments may probably be found, in the pecuniary embarrassments which have recently affected those countries with which our commerce has been principally prosecuted.

Their manufactures, for the want of a ready or profitable market at home, have been shipped by the manufacturers to the United States, and, in many instances, sold at a price below their current value at the place of manufacture. Although this practice may, from its nature, be considered temporary, or contingent, it is not on that account less injurious in its effects. Uniformity, in the demand and price of an article, is highly desirable to the domestic manufacturer.

It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufacturers. In what manner the evils adverted to may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable, in other respects, to afford them further encouragement, paying due regard to the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom of congress.

The survey of the coast, for the establishment of fortification, is now nearly completed, and considerable progress has been made in the collection of materials for the construction of fortifications in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Chesapeake Bay. The works on the eastern bank of the Potomac, below Alexandria, and on the Pea Patch in the Delaware, are much advanced, and it is expected that the fortification at the Narrows, in the harbour of New York, will be completed the present year. To derive all the advantages contemplated from these fortifications, it was necessary that they should be judiciously posted, and constructed with a view to permanence. The progress, hitherto, has therefore been slow; but, as the difficulties, in parts, have been explored and known, are surmounted, it will, in future, be more rapid. As soon as the survey of the coast is completed, which, it is expected, will be done early in the next spring, the engineers employed in it will proceed to examine, for like purposes, the northern and north-western frontiers.

The troops, intended to occupy a station at the mouth of the St. Peters, on the Mississippi, have established themselves there, and those which were ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri, have ascended that river to the Council Bluffs, where they will remain until next spring, when they will proceed to the place of their destination. I have the satisfaction to state that this measure has been executed in amity with the Indian tribes, and that it promises to produce, in regard to them, all the advantages which were contemplated by it.

Much progress has likewise been made in the construction of ships of war, and in the collection of timber and other materials for ship building. It is not doubted that our navy will soon be augmented to the number, and placed, in all respects, on the footing provided for by law.

The board, consisting of engineers & naval officers, have not yet made their final report, of sites for two naval depots, as instructed, according to the resolutions of March 18th, and April 20th, 1818, but they have examined the coast therein designated, and their report is expected in the next month.

For the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean; along the Southern Atlantic coast; in the Pacific and Indian ocean, it has been found necessary to maintain a strong naval force, which it seems proper for the present to continue. There is much reason to believe, that, if any portion of the squadron, heretofore stationed in the Mediterranean should be withdrawn, our intercourse with the powers, bordering on that sea, would be much interrupted, if not altogether destroyed. Such, too, has been the growth of a spirit of piracy, in the other quarters mentioned, by adventurers from every country, in abuse of the friendly flags which they have assumed, that not to protect the commerce there, would be to abandon it as a prey to their rapacity. Due attention has likewise been paid to the suppression of the slave trade, in compliance with a law of the last session. Orders have been given to the commanders of all our public ships, to seize all vessels navigated under our flag, engaged in that trade, and to bring them in, to be proceeded against, in the manner prescribed by that law. It is hoped that these rigorous measures, supported by like acts by other nations, will soon terminate a commerce so disgraceful to the civilized world.

In the execution of the duty imposed by these acts, and of a high trust connected with it, it is with deep regret I have

to state the loss which has been sustained by the death of Commodore Perry. His gallantry, in a brilliant exploit, in the late war, added to the renown of his country. His death is deplored as a national misfortune.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, December 7, 1819.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

Mr. Sanford offered for consideration sundry resolutions, for the reference of the several subjects of the President's message to committees. They shall be further noticed when acted on.

A bill, to authorize the transmission, by members and officers of Congress, free of postage, of any documents printed by order of either house of congress, was read three times, passed, and sent to the house of representatives.

Mr. Melan presented the memorial of the People of the district of Maine, praying to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, together with a copy of the constitution which they have formed for their government; and the same was referred to the committee to whom had been referred the constitution of the state of Alabama, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Williams of Miss. from the committee to whom that subject had been referred, reported a bill, declaring the admission of the state of Alabama into the Union; which was twice read, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and subsequently read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial from the People of Maine, praying to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, together with a copy of the constitution formed for the state; which was referred to a committee of five members, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Scott, of Missouri, presented the memorial of the legislature of the Territory of Missouri, praying to be authorized to form a constitution of state government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; which was also referred to a select committee.

Mr. Shaw, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the transmission, free of postage, of any documents which, during the present and any future session, may be transmitted to either house of congress by the president, or any of the heads of departments. Which resolution was twice read, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and subsequently read a third time and passed.

Mr. Strong, of New York, gave notice that on to-morrow he should ask leave to introduce a bill to prohibit the further extension of slavery within the territories of the United States.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. York, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Nelson of Virginia being called to the chair.

The president's message of yesterday being taken into consideration—

Mr. Taylor offered for the consideration of the committee, the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, that so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to the subject of carrying into effect the late treaty between the United States and Spain; the condition of the independent governments of South America; the admission into our ports of foreign ships of war and privateers, and all other subjects of foreign affairs, be referred to a select committee.

2. That so much of the message as relates to fortifications, and other military subjects, be referred to a select committee.

3. That so much as relates to the navy, naval depots, and the protection of our commerce upon the ocean, be referred to a select committee.

4. That so much of the message as relates to manufactures and to our commercial intercourse with British colonial ports, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

5. That so much of the message as relates to the suppression of the slave trade, be referred to a select committee.

6. That so much of the message as relates to the subject of revenue, be referred to the committee of ways and means.

These resolutions were separately agreed to without debate, excepting some conversation respecting that which relates to the committee of commerce and manufactures, in consequence of a motion yesterday made by Mr. Little, of Maryland, and now pending, to distribute the subjects of commerce and manufactures to two distinct committees. The resolutions, however, were agreed to in the above shape; and, being reported to the house, were there also severally agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. Allison was chosen Chaplain to Congress, on the part of the house of representatives.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

The resolution from the senate, declaring the admission of the state of Alabama into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, was received, and twice read. With considerable opposition as to the day on which it should be read a third time, to-day was determined on—and it was read a third time, finally passed, without a division, and returned to the senate. [The yeas and nays were required on its passage, but the resolution was not sustained by one fifth of the house, the necessary number.]

DECEMBER 9.

The following committees were announced as having been appointed by the Speaker, pursuant to the orders of yesterday:

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Smith of Md. Burwell, Trimble, Crawford, Mosely, Shaw and Tyler.

Of Elections.—Messrs. Taylor, Whitman, Merrill, Tarr, Brown, Tucker, of S. C. and Sloan.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Williams, of N. C. Rich, McCoy, Samuel Moore, Culbreth, Edwards, of Conn. and Metcalfe.

Of Commerce.—Messrs. Newton, M. Lane, of Del. Tondinson, Mason, Allen, of Tenn. Hill and Folger.

Of Manufactures.—Messrs. Baldwin, Meigs, Little, M'Lean, of Ky. Forrest, Parker, of Mass. and Ross.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Kent, Cobb, Mercer, Neale, Swearingen, Fullerton, and Smith of N. J.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Anderson, Hendricks, Jones, of Tenn. Nelson, of Mass. Cook, Ballard Smith, and Stevens.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Campbell, Pindall, Rankin, Robert Moore, Bryan, Tracy and Eddy.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Livermore, Sampson, Russ, Culpepper, Tompkins, Walker, of Ky. and Burton.

On Penitentiaries and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Rhea, W. P. MacLay, Settle, Allen, of Mass. Linn, Street, and Jones, of Va.

On Public Expenditures generally.—Messrs. Simkins, Slocumb, Hunter, Hazard, Dowse, Plumer, and Ford.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Sergeant, Beecher, Robertson, Reid, Brevard, Lincoln, and Tucker, of Va.

Of Accounts.—Messrs. Smith, of N. C. Bateman, and Upham.

Of Revision and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Morton, Butler, of N. H. and Ball, of Va.

On the subject of the District of Maine Memorial.—Messrs. Holmes, Hill, Phelps, Allen, of N. Y. and Hooks.

On the Missouri Memorial.—Messrs. Scott, Robertson, Terrell, Strother, and De Witt.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Lowndes, Holmes, Nelson, of Virginia, Dickinson, Randolph, Barbour and Archer.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. A. Smyth, of Virginia, Van Rensselaer, Brush, Cocke, Ringgold, Cushman, and Parker, of Va.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Pleasant, Silsbee, Johnson, Wendover, Warfield, Hall of North Carolina, and Dennison.

On the Slave Trade.—Messrs. Hemphill, Mercer, Strong of N. Y. Edwards, of Pennsylvania Rogers, Lathrop and Abbott.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Cannon, Quarles, Herrick, Floyd, Strother, Richmond and Kendall.

On the Civilization of the Indians.—Messrs. Southard, Wallace, Walker of N. C. Williams of Va. Kinsley, Richardson and Baker.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Storrs, Crafts, Pindall, Marchand, Hendricks, Davidson and Street.

On the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Cobb, Lyman, Garnett, Murray, Fisher, Cobby and McCrary.

On the Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Bloomfield, Clagett, Pictler, Alexander, Adams, Clark and Patterson.

COMMITTEES ON EXPENDITURES.

In the Department of State.—Messrs. Holmes, Peck, and Hibshman.

In the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Trimble, Hall of N. Y. and Gross of Pa.

In the Department of War.—Messrs. Brush, Overstreet, and Gross of New York.

In the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Archer, Fay and Buffman.

In the Post Office.—Messrs. Livermore, Hackley, and Monell.

On the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Meigs, Strong of Vermont, and Hostetler.

A great number of petitions were presented this morning, amongst which were the following of a general nature:

By the Speaker.—The Memorial of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, praying that additional encouragement may be given to the country. [This is the Memorial of the Philadelphia Society.] Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

By Mr. Meigs.—The Memorial of the New York Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, praying for a donation of Public Land for the support and encouragement of the humane objects of this Association. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Scott, of Missouri, from the committee yesterday appointed, on that subject, reported a bill to authorize the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, on an equal footing with the original states; which bill was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole House.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, a committee was ordered to be appointed to report a bill providing for taking the fourth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, of Tennessee, the House came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of paying the soldiers and officers of the volunteers and militia, for horses and other property lost whilst in the service of the United States on the Seminole campaign, in all cases where such loss was sustained in consequence of a failure on the part of the general government to furnish the necessary forage and without any fault or neglect on the part of the owner.

On motion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, the House came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing additional land offices in the State of Illinois, for the sale of the Public Lands.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of extending the time for completing the payments for lands heretofore purchased from the government within said State, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Strong, of New York, rose, and intimated to the House, that, not desiring to embarrass the question which would probably arise on the Missouri bill now before the House, he should at present waive the motion which he yesterday announced his intention to make, for leave to introduce a bill to prohibit the further extension of slavery within the territories of the U. States.

Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, gave notice that on this day week he should ask leave to introduce a bill to be entitled "An act to establish a Circulating Medium for the United States, and to sustain the credit and utility thereof."

He had understood, he said, that, on the last day of the last session of Congress, a resolution had passed which had in some degree referred this subject to the Secretary of the Treasury. He had therefore determined to spare for a week this motion, to give to the House an opportunity to receive the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject.

And the House adjourned.

DECEMBER 10.

A great number of petitions were presented, and referred; of which several were of a general nature, and among them, the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Philadelphia, in favor of the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy, and several petitions for a revision of the tariff of the duties on imports.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, rose, and after disclaiming any intention or wish to agitate any question, rising out of the subject, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report to this House, whether any of the public monies appropriated by Congress for the pay and subsistence of the regular army of the United States, since the 1st day of March, 1815, have been applied to the support of any army or detachment of troops, raised without the consent of this House, or the Congress, and that the said committee also have leave to report by bill.

The resolution was agreed to, without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Pindall, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the prosecution of suits in the nature of petitions of right, and informations of intrusion, in cases in which the Government of the U. States is concerned.

Kentucky Legislature.

[REPORTED FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution fixing the number of representatives for the whole state at one hundred. The resolution carried.

Mr. Sanders offered a joint resolution requesting our senators and representatives in congress to use their exertion to procure a law laying double duties on a number of foreign articles; which was, in matter of course, laid on the table till tomorrow.

Mr. Burr Harrison, from the select committee, reported a bill to repeal the charters of the Independent Banks, which was read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Underwood obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorize the broken banks to wind up their concerns, and such others as may choose to do so.

Mr. Underwood obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law concerning the trial of slaves.

Mr. Booker obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide a mode for the sale of slaves and personal property held in common.

Mr. Underwood obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate drawbacks for head right lands lost, by better claims.

Mr. Sanders obtained leave to bring in a bill vesting the trustees of the different towns in this commonwealth with power to fix the rates of taverns, and to regulate groceries and tipping houses.

Mr. J. Breathitt obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the mode of appointing commonwealth's attorneys.

The bill to amend the law concerning the jurisdiction of magistrates, and regulating their fees, was taken up, read a second time, and committed to a select committee.

The bill for the benefit of debtors and creditors was taken up, read a second time, and committed to a select committee.

The bill to amend the law authorizing certain justices of the peace to issue injunctions and writs of *ex parte habeas corpus*, was taken up, read a second time and committed.

A message was received from the senate, by Mr. Pope, announcing the passage of a bill by that body, to suspend for a limited time, the power of the governor and treasurer to subscribe for stock in the state bank.

And the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 17.

Mr. Fleming, from the committee of propositions and grievances, reported a

bill declaring Chapman's fork of Salt river navigable up to Kinsey's mill.

Also, a bill to establish a new county out of the counties of Cumberland and Barren—the first of which was read the first time, and ordered to a second reading—the second laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Underwood, from the committee of courts of justice, reported a bill concerning devises and conveyances of land—which was read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.

The engrossed bill to regulate and provide for the pay of commonwealth's attorneys for the year 1819, was taken up, and read the third time. There was a blank in the bill as to the amount being which the judges should not allow the attorneys of their judicial districts. Mr. B. Harrison moved to fill the blank with \$400—Mr. Payne proposed \$300—Mr. T. P. Moore named \$500—and Mr. Booker mentioned the sum of \$100. The question on the highest sum was then taken by yeas and nays, and the proposition was rejected; yeas 10—noes 70.

The question was then taken on filling the blank with \$400—which was carried.

Mr. Grundy then offered an additional section to the bill, by way of engrossment, the purport of which was, that where any judicial district shall have been composed of fewer counties than four, there should only be allowed \$100 for each county. The amendment was rejected—yeas 7, noes 70.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill—which was carried affirmatively.

The bill to amend the act to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property was taken up and passed.

A message from the lieutenant and acting governor was received, by the secretary of state, returning to this house the bill to suspend law process for sixty days, together with his objections.

Mr. Howard moved that the bill and objections lie on the table for the present. During the progress of debate on this motion, the house adjourned.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the regular business of the house was dispensed with, and the enrolled bill to suspend law process for sixty days, which had been returned by the executive with his objections, was taken up. The speaker then put the question, "shall the bill pass, the acting governor's objection to the contrary notwithstanding?"

Mr. Underwood spoke upwards of an hour in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Emmerson moved the previous question, which prevailed—and the main question was then taken by yeas & noes; when the following was the result: For the passage of the bill, there were 57—against it, 30. So the bill passed by a constitutional majority.

And then the house adjourned.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18.

The enrolled bill to suspend law process for sixty days, which the house of representatives this day passed, the objections of the acting governor to the contrary, notwithstanding, was reported to the senate by Mr. Butler, and the concurrence of this body asked.

The senate then took up the bill and objections.

Mr. Biedsoe observed, that it was probably due to the executive of this state, he him whom he may, to pay some little attention to his objections. But he felt grateful that the framers of the constitution had put in the power of the representatives of the people to pass laws, necessary for the public good, although the executive might think proper to attach his veto to them. He rejoiced, that we were not within the power of a single man. He alluded to the condition of the country—and animadverted with great force upon the reasons returned by the acting governor. Mr. B. on this subject, employed his peculiar powers of wit and sarcasm.

Mr. J. Johnson said that he voted before against the bill—but upon reflection he had changed his mind; and assigned for a reason, that the measure would give them time to legislate coolly.

The question was then taken—and the bill passed into a law—Yeas 19—Noes 15.

And the senate adjourned.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20.

Mr. Underwood, from the committee of courts of justice, reported several local matters—and a bill to provide for surveying the appropriated and vacant lands west of the Tennessee river. This bill provides for the surveying all entries located since the 1st day of May, 1792, by virtue of Virginia land warrants; and also by the original owners and sections, all the unappropriated lands. The surveyor's office to be kept at Frankfort. The bill was read the first time—the second reading of the bill was dispensed with, and it was committed to a committee of the whole on Wednesday next, and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

The bill from the senate to suspend for a limited time, the power and authority of the Governor and Treasurer, to subscribe for capital stock in the state bank, was taken up and ordered to a second reading.

The bill from the senate to declare Licking river navigable from the mouth of Flat creek to Well's mill, was taken up and read the first time.

Mr. Chilton hoped the bill would not be permitted to be read a second time. No benefit, except to one individual could be derived from its passage; and it would destroy the prosperity of the contemplated Iron Works of Owens, Peck & Co. the erection and success of which would be of great public utility. Other water works would also be affected.

ALMANACKS,
FOR THE YEAR
1820;
For Sale at the PRINTING OFFICE.

Replevin Bonds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ed. Mr. C. enforced his position at some length. Mr. Hughes followed in favor of the second reading of the bill, and declared the bill would have the tendency stated.

Mr. Daniel replied, and enlarged upon the grounds assumed by the first gentleman.

Mr. Mayo occupied the floor in favor of the bill; and said it could not operate upon dams already built.

Mr. Fleming followed in opposition to the progress of the bill, and urged a variety of reasons why it should not pass.

The bill was ordered to a second reading, which being dispensed with, was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Yantis, from the select committee on that subject, reported a bill to amend the militia laws—read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Booker, from the select committee, reported a bill to authorize the division and sale of slaves and personal property held in common—ordered to a second reading.

Mr. J. Breathitt, from the select committee, reported a bill to regulate the mode of appointing commonwealth's attorneys—read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Dougherty, from the select committee, reported a bill to repeal the act altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property, which was read the first time, ordered to a second reading.

Mr. R. Wickliffe, from the committee to whom had been referred so much of the acting governor's message as relates to the education of youth, made a report in writing setting forth with force the advantages of education—advancing the establishment of seminaries of learning—and dwelling on the present state and prosperous condition of the Transylvania University. After pointing out the means of raising a school fund, the report concluded with the following bills: 1st. A bill further to endow the Transylvania University: 2d. A bill further to endow the seminaries of learning in this commonwealth: 3d. A bill for the benefit of Transylvania University: 4th. A bill more effectually to provide a school fund in this commonwealth, which were read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. McClelland, from the select committee, reported a bill to bind the private property of the President, Directors and Stockholders of the Independent Banks, which was read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Underwood obtained leave to bring in a bill concerning the decisions of the court of appeals.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

Mr. Gerard presented the petition of sundry citizens of Franklin, Mercer and Washington counties, praying a new county out of parts thereof, which the house refused to receive, because the accompanying notices were insufficient.

Mr. Booker reported a bill to regulate and fix the salaries of the officers of the bank of Kentucky and its branches. The amount of salaries is left blank.

Mr. Underwood reported a bill concerning the decisions of the court of appeals.

Mr. Worthington moved for a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, which laid on the table till April next, the joint resolution for a recess. The question was taken by yeas and nays. The result was—for reconsideration 44, against it 41.

Mr. Howard moved to fill the blank with Wednesday, the 29th inst.

Mr. R. Wickliffe moved to fill it with the 1st Monday in January next; which latter motion was declared out of order.

Mr. Fleming offered a substitute, which was declared out of order.

Mr. Worthington moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, striking out the word "January." Negative—54 to 33.

Mr. Yantis moved to fill the blank with Thursday, the 30th December. Mr. Payne moved to fill it with Monday, the 27—and Mr. Chilton moved to fill it with Friday, the 31st. The question was taken on the longest day, and lost—yeas 41, noes 46.

Mr. Underwood then moved (before the question was taken on any other day) to lay the resolution on the table until the first day of February next, which was negative—yeas 37, noes 51.

The proposition for Thursday, the 30th, was then submitted—and rejected, yeas 31, noes 47.

The proposition for Wednesday, the 30th December, was submitted—and the blank was filled with that day.

The question on the passage of the resolution was then put—and decided by yeas and nays in the affirmative, 46 to 42.

Mr. Daniel obtained leave to bring in a bill to declare all sales void, made under any execution issued in favor of the United States Banks, and for other purposes.

Mr. Long obtained leave to bring in a bill to compel physicians and surgeons to obtain license.

The bill returned from the senate, with an amendment, to amend the law altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property, was taken up, and the amendment agreed to. Of course it only wants executive signature to become a law.

The bill for the relief of the sheriff of this commonwealth was taken up, & rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Some other unimportant business was transacted, and the house adjourned.

ALMANACKS,
FOR THE YEAR
1820;
For Sale at the PRINTING OFFICE.

Replevin Bonds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

COTTON YARNS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED OF
CHARLES WILKINS, ESQ. THE

Manufacturing Establishment,

(Late the Property of Mr. Lewis Sanders.)

IN the neighborhood of Lexington, and having, at considerable expense, repaired the Machinery &c. &c. announce to the public, that the Factory is now in complete operation, and that they are ready to supply orders for COTTON YARNS of superior quality, and of all Numbers and Sizes.

Merchants who purchase to sell again, will be allowed a discount, that will make YARNS as low as those purchased to the Eastward. They therefore confidently expect the patronage of Western Merchants.

JOHN POSTLETHWAIT,
JOHN BRAND,
ELISHA WATFIELD,
JOHN THORP,
TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

Postlethwait, Brand & Co.

Payette Cotton Factory, Sept. 20, 1819.

N. B. YARNS are deposited at the Stores of E. WATFIELD, and THORP, THORP & Co. Lexington, and for sale at reduced prices, where orders being left will be promptly attended to.

P. B. & Co.

The editors of the Public Advertiser, Louisville; the Whig, Nashville; Republican, Huntsville; A. T. Enquirer, St. Louis; Corydon, Ind.; Supporter, Chillicothe; East Mayville, Register, Knoxville, Tenn.; Messenger, Russellville, will please insert the above for 2 months, and forward their accounts to Postlethwait, Brand & Co.

"Don't give up the Ship."



ENTERTAINMENT.

LUKE USHER,

(SIGN OF THE SHIP.)

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has again opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the Brick house on Short-street, opposite his former stand. Although his loss by the late fire was considerable, yet he has used the utmost exertions to prepare himself for the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom.

Lexington, Dec. 3, 1819—4th

N. B. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding, on reasonable terms.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

Annual Election.

THE members of Independent Fire Company, No. 1, will meet at W. Connelley's, on the 1st Saturday in January next, at 6 o'clock P. M. to elect their Officers for the ensuing twelve months; and decide on an important proposition. A full meeting is anticipated.

T. M. PRETTISS, Secy.

Dec. 13, 1819—51

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Ever since the non-ratification of the Treaty with Spain has been known to the public, the message of the president to the present session of congress, was looked to with an unusual degree of interest. This document has at length reached us, and, unless we greatly mistake, is not calculated to afford general satisfaction. For ourselves, we cannot say that we expected to see recommended the warmest measures of resentment towards Spain, nor did we anticipate the greatest display of national feeling in the communication of our executive chief. But it was far from our belief, that such a paper would be submitted to congress, as that which we copy into our columns this day.

The history of the negotiations between the two governments is well digested, and the narration happily made. The president leads the reader to expect from him the recommendation of some dignified and strong measure for the assertion and maintenance of our national rights. But alas! "what a falling off!" No war is calculated upon. Instead thereof, he modestly asks congress to vest him with full power to carry the conditions of the treaty into execution, as though it had been ratified—and also to allow him authority courteously to receive and treat with any future minister which the "adored Ferdinand" may graciously please to send to the United States.

There is no doubt but that the treaty is void to all intents and purposes: and it has been a source of some surprise that in contending for the contrary doctrine, no writer has ventured to refer to authority to support his principles.

On the final question in the Senate, on the bill to suspend the execution of law for sixty days, Mr. Crutcher, Senator from Hardin, observed that he wished to remind those who were favorable to the passage of the bill, although he was opposed to it, that it did not provide for sales which should take place before the law should be made known, as it was to take effect from its passage.—Would not those sales be void, and how was the property to be got back?

Mr. Bledsoe said he thought he had before explained that these sales could not be avoided. He felt the importance of Legislative power to do every thing which this afflicted and agonising people required. How deeply he deplored it he could not adequately express. The law can only be operative, where it shall be known. The unfortunate debtor, before he can avail himself of the little portion of relief afforded by it, which is intended to give time for the legislature to deliberate what further can and ought to be done of a more effectual nature, must give bond and security for restoring the property seized, to the officer. Unless he has knowledge of the law he cannot do this. If he does not do it, the sales will be valid. Much did he regret that they could not communicate this knowledge to their distressed fellow-citizens, in every quarter of the state at the same instant. But they need not fear. It would fly with rapidity, like an agent of mercy with a reprieve in his wings, and frighten the destroyer, wherever it went, from the work of desolation. Those to whom it first went, must of necessity be first relieved.

FIRE.

On Thursday the 16th inst about 4 o'clock in the morning, the Stable of Wm. Bowman, was consumed to ashes. We regret to add, that five horses and three cows perished in the flames.

On Tuesday last, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, an old waste house in the suburbs of town was consumed—and on the same evening, about 10 o'clock, P. M. the Stable of Mr. Fears, was also consumed. These fires, we have no doubt proceeded from the hands of some incendiary.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

Frankfort, Dec. 21.

The joint resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Howard, proposing a recess, was laid on the table until April next.—This morning, the subject was taken up again. It was approached by a successful motion to reconsider the vote.—Much anxiety displayed in the discussion of the topic, at its different stages. Those who desired a recess, urged several ideas in favor of the project. Consultation with their constituents about the important matters which were to agitate the deliberations of the assembly,

was relied on with great confidence.—This was a pretty good bait; although I don't know whether all these advocates for recess would obey the doctrine of instruction. Others on the same side had not come prepared to remain the whole session—and wished to return for a few days.

Those opposed to a recess, were governed (at least apparently) by motives of imperious duty. The people had confided their dearest rights to them, while they were in deep pecuniary distress and calamity; and they were opposed to neglecting the interest of their constituents, or squandering the public money in Christmas frolics. However, the house determined on a recess from Thursday evening next, until Wednesday following.

Mr. Daniel (of Montgomery) this day obtained leave to bring in a bill to declare all sales void, made under any execution issued in favor of the Bank of the United States, or its branches, in this commonwealth, and for other purposes. In explaining, he avowed that one provision of the bill would be to confine in the jail and penitentiary any person who might venture to become a purchaser at such a sale. In this way alone it was, he argued, the monstrous corruptions of this institution could be wrested from the patronage of the federal judiciary, who seemed determined to uphold it all hazards. The correct democratic course of this gentleman, is known to all the circles in which he has moved. This step he had not precipitately taken; because, he declared, that he had bestowed much thought upon the subject.

I most heartily desire his patriotic views may be consummated, by the passage of a law calculated, in some way or other, to put down the branches in this state.

The court of appeals, in the case of the "Bank of the United States vs. Joshua Norvell," have refused to the plaintiffs a supersedeas—and thus have sustained Judge Mills' decision.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED

Frankfort, Dec. 22.

On Monday last, Messrs. Grundy & Brown, the Tennessee Commissioners arrived here. They are certainly entitled to polite treatment, however bad the cause of their embassy. It is confidently believed that the legislature of Kentucky will maintain their rights as to the divisional line between the two states. If Mr. Grundy should remember the course he once pursued in our legislative councils, while he resided in Kentucky, no difficulty will be presented.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

The Report made by the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Lexington, to the legislature, plainly shows that institution to be a loser in business. This no man in his senses will believe. The report must be deceptions and uncandid. The managers of that bank have too much sagacity to be capable of deceiving the public, through mistake; the uncandid and unsatisfactory report must therefore have been made by design.—The motive which produced this deception, was probably two fold. First, to induce such of the stockholders as are not skilled in the mystery of banking, to believe that the bank was doing a losing business; thereby depreciating the value of the stock, that it might be purchased up at a discount by the knowing speculators, who are perfectly apprized of the real state of the institution. And second—to induce the legislature to believe, that the charge of being guilty of shaving, which has frequently been made against that bank is totally untrue. That this bank is in the most flourishing condition of any in the union, can scarcely for a moment be doubted; for she has met with no losses, and under the law of this state giving ten per cent damages upon protested bills of exchange, she has been reaping a rich harvest of profits. It will be observed that the report does not specify the amount held by the bank, of promissory notes, and the amount in bills of exchange. This of itself is a strong proof, that the author of the report is profoundly skilled in all the mysteries of banking. If he had told the public plainly what portion of the funds of the institution had been loaned out to persons in the neighborhood, in the ordinary way, even the bank itself, as it is, would have been compelled to blush for its illiberality towards those who had contributed their best exertions to put it in operation—and it would have been seen by the world, that the ten per cent damages on protested bills of exchange, had probably induced the bank to employ its funds in that legal mode of exorbitant shaving.

Is it not the duty of the legislature who are the guardians of the liberty of the people, to lay its mighty hand upon this young mammoth of avarice, and smother it to death before it devours the substance of the land and is fattened into sufficient maturity and vigor to reduce the inhabitants to slavery? This bank is denominated the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank—but what farmer, or what mechanic, has ever derived any aid or accommodation from it? If the institution must still exist, and continue to prey upon the public, let its name be changed for one which will give some indication of its true character. Usury, when practised by an individual, under the odium of public opinion on the subject, is generally the source of much misery to those who are affected by it. But when a mighty corporation, wielding a capital dangerously large, shall descend to manage its operations upon the principles of a most artful and unconscientious usurer, wo! wo! to the inhabitants of the land. Money in itself is strong enough, and ought

not to be aided by law in the commission of crimes. If men will enjoy the nefarious interest upon their money, let them bear the odium which always attaches to the character of the usurer. Let the legislature take away the charter of all the independent banks; restore to the people their rights of which they have been deprived, and place the usurers in that rank which they ought to occupy. They, of all men, are least entitled to exclusive privileges. GRACCHUS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The following story has been told in relation to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this place, but from the uniform, liberal course which that institution has always pursued, and the high character for generosity, which it so justly sustains in the estimation of the community, we cannot believe the statement to be true. It has been said that a respectable farmer in the neighborhood, offered his negotiable note for five hundred dollars, well endorsed, to this bank for discount, and the note was thrown out. Some short time afterwards, he was met by one of the officers of the bank, who expressed to him some regret that they had not been able to discount his note, but stated at the same time, that if he would take fifty dollars upon two of the independent banks, (which had then stopped payment, naming them) it would be in their power to accommodate him. The gentleman wanting the money, acceded to the proposition, and received for his note of \$500 payable sixty days after date, four hundred and forty-five dollars in good money, and the above mentioned fifty, in uncurrent paper, upon insolvent banks.

Now we take it upon ourselves to pronounce this story, a most envious, malicious, diabolical slander, upon that most liberal and public spirited institution—no man having any knowledge of the directory of this bank, will believe for a moment, that they could possibly be tempted, by any inducement whatever, to countenance a transaction, bearing so near a resemblance, to what is vulgarly called shaving. FABIUS.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TO JESSE BLEDSOE,

SENATOR FROM BOURBON COUNTY.

LETTER VII.

Frankfort, December, 1819.

SIR—I have visited this city, and have been a silent, but attentive observer of the opinions expressed by many public characters on various subjects. I was much pleased to hear all agree that it was the duty of the legislature to go as far as it was in their power to do, to relieve the public against the pressure of hard times, although I could not ascertain, that any project was actually decided on, to effect that object. Legislators must assuredly cannot be engaged in a more noble and praise-worthy pursuit, than to relieve the unfortunate from distress, misery, and ruin; and if the present legislature can succeed in this, it must meet with the approving smiles of Heaven.

I was particularly pleased to hear a member, to whom I am unknown, say, that he was in favor, and would vote for a law to abolish IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, and to hear that you were in favor of extending the prison bounds to the limits of each county, and would not attempt more, fearing that by asking too much, you would obtain nothing. I applaud the motives of the member first alluded to, and the prudence of yourself; but I am so decided a friend of the liberty of man, as to declare, that all laws that permit one man to imprison another at his pleasure, meet with my decided abhorrence and detestation.—These laws are relics of aristocracy and feudal tyranny; and remain on our code at this enlightened day, because the attention of the public, has not been drawn much towards them. Look at their commencement in Rome; where she rich established them to oppress the poor, and even were authorised to sell their debtors as slaves, to secure debts. You are a classical scholar, and know that by the increase of knowledge in society, this most abominable outrage upon the rights of man, was abolished; and that it has assumed a new shape, equally deserving the reprobation of every man who enjoys civil liberty, or delights to see it enjoyed by his fellow-beings—that of imprisonment for debt. And you further know, that the oppressions of the rich upon the common people of Rome, by selling them for slaves, had once nearly destroyed that famous Republic.

Let me ask you, sir, if I am any thing better than a slave to my creditor, if he is authorised, at his pleasure, to incarcerate or confine me in the miserable prisons of this state? Am I not in a worse situation than a slave or a convict in the penitentiary? The slave is fed and clothed by a master interested to clothe and feed him well, that he may preserve health, and perform daily labor. I am when subjected to an execution against my person, doomed to a jail; in winter, cold—in summer, hot; always uncomfortable, and in any season, unhealthful; and which may cause diseases that may be fatal to human life. Indeed, for even petty sums, a constable or a sheriff has the power, when I am even on a sick bed, to place me in one of those miserable habitations, and doom me to the society of felons, and of run-away negroes; and loss, even of life itself, may be the consequence, for want of good air, or of comfortable accommodation. Such cases, as to the relations of men perhaps seldom occur; but even on these cases, whose cases are never presented to the view of the public

As to the penitentiary convict, found guilty of crimes against the laws of his country—he is comfortably lodged, fed and clothed. The debtor can be fed and lodged in a most comfortable prison, without pressing the means of earning money even to clothe himself. Whether is the honest debtor or the penitentiary thief, in the better situation?

That men are morally and legally bound to pay their debts, I shall ever contend: that laws and courts of justice should coerce the payment of debts, I shall ever contend: but on principles of morality and justice, I deny the right—though I may admit of the power of the legislature to authorise imprisonment for debt. Imprisonment operates as a punishment, which should never be awarded to any who are not criminals.—Punish the sordid or cheat after you convict him by the most valuable of all trials—the trial by jury; but I hold it as an abomination amongst abominations, to permit one man to imprison another during his own will and pleasure. Any principle on which men attempt to bottom it, must be a solecism in democracy, and should drive the victims of it to Mount Aventine.

But sir, the law, as it now exists, gives the debtor the privilege of the prison bounds, of ten acres—upon the pretext, as you will perceive in the preamble, to give him the privilege of air and exercise for the sake of health, &c. The framers of it was no doubt actuated by honorable feelings; but knew full well that the public mind was not so well prepared to go with him on the day the law passed, as it is now prepared to go with you. He was, as you are, no doubt governed by motives of prudence; but the people, more enlightened, possessing better, and more correct opinions of the rights of man, must be prepared to go the whole, and to release themselves from every badge and fetter of aristocracy. Principle, not more than the times require this course; and if you pass either reprieve laws—or property laws—forget not to pass a law to protect and secure what is infinitely of more importance—the personal liberty of the citizens!!! And remember that for that right principally, our fathers fought in the war of the revolution.

But, as to the ten acre square or prison bounds! That operates as a punishment, just as much as confinement in jail; and is no punishment for actual crime, but is a punishment for actual misfortune. Our miserable and abominable security and endorsement laws, may to-morrow make you or me its victims, or any other man, who reposes too much confidence in the faith and promises of false friends.—We endorse their paper expecting they will pay it, and in a short time are in the bull pen. The farmer who so endorses, cannot attend to his farm, because deceived by false promises, judgments are law are obtained against him; nor the mechanic to his shop—for he is put into the prison bounds for the debts of others. When put into the prison bounds, the farmer cannot attend to the plough, nor the mechanic to his shop, and neither can support their families. This is a diminution from the general sum of public labor and profit, and demands enquiry and correction. And let it be remembered by all legislators, that all securities, tips and endorsements come on men, like the silent power of death, when they least suspect them; and you, sir, have felt, as I am informed and believe, this truth. Guard your countrymen, therefore, from the evils which may arise from their want of knowing it. S. L.

Col. JAMES JOHNSON, has been elected from Scott county, without opposition, to fill the place of Col. R. M. JOHNSON, who has been elected to the Senate of the U. States.

Communicated for the Argus.

It is the wish of many, that HENRY CLAY shall be elected, as the next Governor of Kentucky. His friends have no doubt, that should he be honored with the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, he will, with pleasure, embrace the opportunity of serving his country in that high and responsible office. His well known worth entitles him to consideration; and his services at this time, would be an invaluable acquisition to the great cause of the people.

We are authorized to announce Wm. LOGAN, a candidate for the office of Governor of the commonwealth of Kentucky, at the ensuing general election.—Argus.

We are authorized to announce JOHN EMMERSON, one of the present representatives from Green county, a candidate for Governor at the next general election. 10.

The Macedonian and Lord Cochrane.

We take pleasure in informing the public, that Mr. John S. Elery, owner of the Macedonian, received a letter yesterday morning from the hon. John Q. Adams, Secretary of State, informing that he had submitted Mr. Elery's letter and the documents accompanying it to the president, and that the president had directed him to inform Mr. Elery, that a public vessel of war would be dispatched immediately, to demand justice, according to the laws of nations. This will foreign nations be taught, whether they belong to the old world or the new; whether they style themselves oppressors or patriots; that justice to our citizens and respect to our flag, are what the United States will enforce and command.—Boston Post.

FROM CHINA.

By an arrival in the United States from China, it is said, that a Russian frigate

had arrived at Canton, and reported that the territory on the coast of California, which is about 100 miles in length, had been ceded by Spain to Russia, in payment for the assistance afforded by the Emperor Alexander to his Catholic majesty, in fitting out the expedition for Buenos Ayres and Lima.

NEW YORK, DEC. 4.

Capt. Dunham, of the schooner Prize, who arrived this morning from St. Blas, informs us that the sloop Manhattan, Lambert, of New York, was lately lost on Cape Gracias a Dios. The crew and cargo were saved.

Capt. Dunham also informs, that com. Aury was at O. Providence. One of his privateers lately captured the ship Sam. of Baltimore, last from Carthagena. The privateer took out 6,000 dollars in specie, put a prize crew on board, and ordered her to Old Providence.—The prize crew, it was afterwards understood, ran away with the ship, but whether they had gone, had not been ascertained. The ship and cargo were estimated at 170,000 dollars.

The British brig of war Beaver was surveying the coast in the vicinity of St. Blas, and the sloop of war Sheer Water was occupied in the same manner at St. Johns.

POSTSCRIPT.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED

Frankfort, December 24.

The Senate having disagreed to the joint resolution which originated in the other house for a recess, the legislature will only take the constitutional respite of three days.

The business transacted yesterday is of an unimportant character. The senate run through a bill to appoint commissioners on the part of this state to meet those from Tennessee, to adjust the difference existing between the two states, relative to the boundary line. I am of opinion that the house of representatives will not be so hasty. They have committed the bill to the committee of courts of justice, for inspection, revision and amendment.

The first number of the "LEXINGTON PUBLIC ADVERTISER," by D. BRADFORD, will certainly be issued on Wednesday the 4th January next. Advertisements or other communications will be thankfully received prior to that day.

Lexington Property Guards.

A meeting of the members of the Lexington Property Guards, held on the 13th inst. the following gentlemen were duly elected officers for the ensuing year, namely—
Elisha Warfield, Captain,
Leonard Wheeler, Lieutenant,
William Pritchard,
James Purson,
M. J. Nouvel,
Franklin Trotter,
Lawrence Leary,
Terrence Cooney,
James Trotter, Jr., &
Norman Porter,
William Huston, Jr. Treasurer,
M. J. Nouvel, Secretary.

And, at a meeting of the directors, held on the 21st inst. the following members were appointed

BASKET MEN:

John F. Wells, Wm. Cavins, Henry Fletcher, William Garrett, Thomas Curry, William L. Richards, Andrew Anderson, Alban Stephens, James H. Humphreys, James Anderson, Ignatius Berryman, Sylvester S. Southworth, Ignatius T. Cavins, Samuel Thompson, John Grimes, James M. Pike, William Price, E. M. Patterson, John Fisher, and B. R. McIlvain.

GUARDS.

James H. Ernest, Harrison Daniel, Robert Tifford, James Campbell, Henry H. Hunt, William Huston, Jr. Saml. Scott, W. C. Graves, and Mathurin Girou.

M. J. NOUVEL, Sec'y.
Lexington, Dec. 24, 1819.



Lexington Lodge No. 1.

THE Members of Lexington Lodge No. 1, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at 9 o'clock A. M. on Monday the 27th December, it being the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

By order of the W. M.
BENJ. KEISER, Sec'y.

Decr. 23d, 1819.

Ball at Chilesburgh.

ON Saturday the 25th inst. a BALL will be given at Chilesburgh, at 5 o'clock, P. M. where every attention will be paid to those who may give their attendance.

Dec. 24th, 1819.

Practising Ball

M. R. SHAFER'S Practising Ball, will take place on To-morrow Evening, (Saturday) Dec. 25th, at Mr. GROSS'S BALL ROOM, where the Ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

December 24.

Notice.

THAT whereas my wife, NANCY REYNOLDS, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons whatsoever, from harboring, trading or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts that she may create or contract after this date.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

December 22d, 1819.—32* 3t

Fayette county, Set.

TAKEN up by Edward Turner, on South Elkhorn, an old BLACK HORSE, fifteen hands high, with a star in his forehead, and some saddle spots on his back—no brands perceivable; appraised to \$16 before JOHN PARKER.
October 23d, 1819.—32* 3t

Hemp Wanted.

HIGHEST CASH price will be given for HEMP, at the Factory of JOHN BRAND, Lexington, December 24th, 1819.

WILL BE FIRST OUT FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS
Several Negroes—Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
Wanted to purchase a few thousand pounds of PORK.
JOHN BRAND.
Dec. 24—52* 4t

5000 pounds Hogs' Bristles.

THE highest price in Cash, will be given for 5000 lbs of clean combed HOGS' BRISTLES, at the Brush Manufactory of the subscriber, on Main-street, two doors below the Post-Office.
JOHN LOCKWOOD.
Lexington, Dec. 24, 1819.—32* 3t

A called meeting of the Board of Trustees

of the town of Lexington, on Saturday the 18th day of December, 1819.

RESOLVED, That both the day and night watch, be and they are hereby directed to prosecute all every person, and cause them to be dealt with according to law, who shall fire a gun or other fire-lock, within the limits of the town, and that the said watchmen particularly attend to the above direction during the Christmas holidays.

A copy. Test,
DAVID SHANNON, Clerk pro tem.

Dec. 22.

A called meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, on Saturday the 18th day of December, 1819.

RESOLVED, That the day watch request the Sextons of the different Churches in this place, having a bell, to ring the same on every occasion of fire in the town. And that the day watch make a similar request to each Tavern keeper and also to the keeper of the Court-house. A copy. Test,
DAVID SHANNON, clerk pro tem.
December 22.

M. J. NOUVEL.

OFFERS for Sale, very CHEAP, in CASH, at his Store on Main-street, opposite the Old Market place, a general assortment of Fall & Winter Goods,

CONSISTING OF
London Superfine and Common CLOTHS, Do. CASSIMERES,
Domestic Cassinett,
Velvet Cord and Velveteen,
Kersey, Mole skin, and Fearnought Coatings, Pelisse Cloths,
Rose, Point, and Stripe Blankets, Re. 1. White and Yellow Flannels, B-mazettes, assorted colours.
Men's and Women's worsted, Cotton, and Silk Hosiery,
English black and white ribbed Half Hose, Worsted Shirts and Drawers,
Toilette and Swandown Vestings, Irish Linens and Diapers,
Red Ticking and Sheetting,
Black Silk Vesting,
Black Silk and Bandana Handkerchiefs, 4-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Menno Shaws, assorted colours.
Three cornered do do
Fancy Silk Shaws and Handkerchiefs, Damask and printed Shaws,
Plain, Damask Canton Crapes, Elegent Thread Laces and Edgings, Merino and Plush Trimming,
Plain and changeable Silks, Italian Crapes,
Book, Mull and Leno Muslins, Cambric and figured do
Knotted and Mersallies Counterpanes, Beaver, Silk and Kid Gloves,
Fronella Morocco Shoes, Calicoes and Gingham,
Steam Loom and Cotton Shirting, Domestic Plaid and Stripes.
ALSO—
2000 pounds green Coffee,
25 Boxes fresh MUSCATEL RAISINS,
50 Canses 2lbs. each, of GUN-POWDER IMPERIAL TEA, put up for family use and warranted to be equal, if not superior to any ever imported into this place.
And, as usual, a general assortment of the best WINES and LIQUORS,
By the Barrel, Quart or Gallon.
Lexington, Nov. 1819.—47* 6t

Asa Blanchard.

REPAIRS WATCHES and LOCKS of every description in the best manner. He keeps constant on hand, a large assortment of the best

Silver Ware, Watches & Jewelry, Steel Chains & Keys, Patent Time Pieces,

Also, Masonic Breastpins,

Made in the strongest and neatest manner. All of which will be sold as low as any in the state, of the same quality. Opposite the Ky. Branch Bank of Lexington.
September 9.—37* 6t

10,000 lbs. IRON,

1500 lbs. WOOL, in fleece, A small invoice of GOODS, PRINTING PAPER and FULLER'S BOARDS, &c
To be sold at 1, 2, and 3 years credit; payment made secure

A NUMBER OF NEGROES.

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, to be hired the ensuing year.
WILL S. DALIAM.
Nov. 25.—43* 6t

JUST RECEIVED,

70,000 best Havana Cigars IN HALF AND QUARTER BOXES.
ALSO,
12 Doz. HAIR NETTS, and
120 Pieces Fancy RIBBONS, to which the attention of the Milliners is particularly invited.

M. J. NOUVEL.
Lex. Dec. 10, 1819.—50* 4t

Public Sale.

Will be Sold to the Highest Bidder, On Tuesday, the 4th of January, 1820, At the farm of Capt. George Taylor, decd. in Fayette county, about 4 miles from Lexington, near the Georgetown road, all the Stock of Cattle and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture and Corn.

Also, a Negro Woman to hire, and the said plantation to Rent for one year. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

MARY TAYLOR Administratrix.
December 2d, 1819.—49* 6t

FOUND.

ON this place on the 11th inst. a PUBSE containing some money, which the owner may receive by applying at J. W. PALMER'S BOOKSTORE.

Dec. 16.—51*



Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell Foundry.
CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY and BRASS BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of
Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Towers, Houses and Churches; refined Wagon, Carriage and GIG BOXES; Hatters' and ELASTIC BRONS; Scale Weights and Coffee Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.
Lexington, June 18, 1819—25tf

To the citizens of Lexington.
TAKE NOTICE,
AN ELECTION will be held at the Court House in Lexington, on Saturday the first day of January next, for eleven Trustees to serve during the year 1820. Polls to be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the Board,
H. B. SMITH, clerk.
Nov. 10—30

Dancing Academy.
JOHN DARRAC,
(Professor of Dancing.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will commence a new quarter on THIS DAY, 26th inst.
Persons desirous of being instructed, are requested to make immediate application to J. Darrac, at his Ball Room, or at Mr. Wickliffe's Inn.

Cotillion Parties.
Will take place every SATURDAY EVENING, where the ladies are respectfully invited. Gentlemen are requested to procure tickets of admittance from Mr. Deverin, or J. Darrac, as none will be admitted without.
Nov. 26, 1819—48-6t

New Commission Warehouse.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED A
Commission Warehouse,
AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
WM. D. DUNCAN & CO.

THE business will be conducted by WM. D. DUNCAN, a young man, who has been in our employment for a length of time, and in whose steadiness, abilities and attention to business, we have the most perfect reliance, and solicit our friends and the public indulgence with a share of their patronage; and at the same time inform our friends, that WM. D. DUNCAN is authorized to receive any debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will be good for the same.
CROMWELL, DOBBS & PEEBLES,
Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819—21-14c

Preparatory School,
FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.
WILL be opened on Monday the 13th inst. in the house next Mr. Stephen Chipman's on Limestone street.

The subscriber feels diffident in undertaking the lighter branches of tuition, but thinks he may confidently promise to those parents who may trust their children to his care, faithfully to teach them the rudiments of an useful education.
An EVENING SCHOOL will commence at 6 o'clock.
ABRAHAM CARTER,
Reference to Dr. C. W. Cloud.
Lex. Dec. 6, 1819.

Elegant Carpeting.
Just received and for sale at the Store of
T. E. BOSWELL & CO.
Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,
which they offer at a very reduced price.
Jan. 1, 1819—4t

For Sale,
THE FARM on which I live, three miles from Lexington, on the Henry's Mill road, between
81 and 83 Acres of land,
is good repair and fences, well watered, and excellent garden; out houses, dairy and spring house, and a highly finished Dwelling house, with a pump of good water close to it. I wish to sell said Farm with the crops of Wheat, Oats, Corn and Hay, and all my Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; Household and Kitchen Furniture, all the farming and garden Utensils. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.
A. GIRAUD.

December 3—49-3t

250 Dollars Reward.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, on the 25th day of November, 1819,
WHEREAS, It is represented to the board of Trustees, of the town of Lexington, that several houses in the town have most probably been burned by design; Therefore, Resolved, that a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, shall be given out of the Town Treasury, to the person who may discover and bring to conviction, the incendiary who may have in any instance, set fire to any building in said town.
By order of the Board,
H. B. SMITH, clerk.
December 22, 1819—49-3t

Keel Boats.
THE subscriber having established a BOAT YARD, on the Kentucky river, at the mouth of Quickland, intends keeping on hand KEEL BOATS of every description. Application to edit. Richard Taylor, at Frankfort, or Mr. B. H. Hays, at Lexington, will be attended to by me.
ISAAC D. SCOFIELD,
Dec. 27, 1819—51-Jm

By the President of the U. States.
WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to said act) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in range 4 east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 13 and 14, west—10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and 11, in range 8—9, 10 and 11, in ranges 10 and 11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law, for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March, 1819.
JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till the 1st of January next.
17-37t

By the President of the United States.
WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the second Monday in January next, and shall continue open three weeks, during which time shall be offered for sale—

Townships 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, in ranges 5, 6, 7, 19, 20, & 12, in do. 6
17 and 19 in do. 7
17 and 18 in do. 8
17, 18, 19, and 20, in do. 9
21 and 22 in do. 13
21 in do. 15
18 in do. 18
part of townp. 17 in do. 18

except such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved by law for the support of Schools, or for other purposes: there shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 28th day of September, 1819.
JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the 7th of January next, and send their bills to the General Land office for payment.
42

AUCTION NOTICE.

Charles Edwards,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he will attend to Sales at Auction, (on his own account,) of Real and Personal Estates, Merchandise, Bank Stock, &c. and solicits a share of public patronage, which by his attention to the interests of his employers he will endeavor to merit. Apply to him at the Store of Messrs. Shreve & Combs, where all orders will meet prompt attention.
CHARLES EDWARDS, Auc.
September 1—36-3m

The Lexington Public Advertiser.
DANIEL BRADFORD,
PROPOSES publishing a paper in Lexington, under the above title, to commence on the first Wednesday in January, 1820.

Having devoted nine years of his life to the duties of an editor, the proposed publisher deems it unnecessary to do more than refer his fellow citizens to the manner in which he discharged those duties.

CONDITIONS.
The LEXINGTON PUBLIC ADVERTISER, to contain 4 large quarto pages, will be published twice a week.

The price to subscribers will be two dollars per annum, to be paid in advance, or three dollars payable quarterly yearly.

Price of Advertising as usual.
Persons holding subscription papers will please return them by the 20th December.
Lexington, Dec. 3—49tf

WOOL.
WANTED, a quantity of clean washed and sorted WOOL. Apply at the Fayette Cotton Factory.

Also, a quantity of HOGS' LARD.
POSTLETHWAITE, BRAND & Co.
Sept. 30, 1819—40tf

JUST RECEIVED,
1000 lbs of best Cheese,
To be sold low for Cash, or approved paper, by
SHREVE & COMBS.
Lex. December 8, 1819—49-3t

Wanted,
A Negro, for 12 months, a Negro Woman so qualified with cooking and washing. Enquire at the Gazette Office.
July 9.

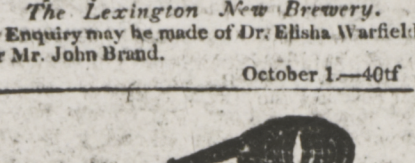
Last and Boot Tree Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public at large, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches in Lexington, Ky. on Main street, two doors above Mr. Veiser's Carriage Shop, where he intends keeping a constant supply of LASTS and BOOT TREES, which may be had low for Cash.

DAVID WEIGART.
Lexington, Nov. 25, 1819—48-3t

The Editors of the Russellville Messenger and Louisville Herald, will insert the above in their papers for 3 weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Cash for Barley.
GEORGE WOOD, will give the highest price CASH in hand, for BARLEY of good quality at
The Lexington New Brewery.
Enquiry may be made of Dr. Eliza Warfield or Mr. John Brand.
October 1—40tf



Stills for Sale.
THE subscriber has on hand STILLs, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILLs and BOILERs, of any size, at the shortest notice.

He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS, as usual.
STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.
M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—4t

Thomas Essex & Co.
BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now occupied by Messrs. Holderman, Pearson & Co. opposite the court house, on Main street, where they will constantly keep on hand—Blank Books, of every description, Banks, Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplied with every thing in their line, on the best terms and on the shortest notice. They have now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrapping Paper, School Books, &c.

N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recommended, will meet with liberal wages and constant employ by applying as above.
March 19—12tf

For Sale,
TWO TRACTS OF LAND,
CONTAINING 4015+ acres each, being parts of Genl. Clark's surveys on the Ohio below the mouth of Tennessee.

The first begins a small distance below the mouth of Cahaba creek, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of Massac creek, being part of the survey of 36,962 acres.

The second is part of general Clark's survey, of 37,000 acres, beginning at a stake on the Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of said survey, having a front on the Ohio reduced to a straight line of 353 poles. Both tracts extend from the river to the back lines of the respective surveys, of which they are parts, between parallel lines.

The title is derived direct from Gen. Clark, the deeds on record in the Office of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
Philadelphia.

Jan. 1, 1819—[ch. T. E. B. & Co.]

Tobacco, Segars & Snuff,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of the above articles of the best quality, which he will sell low for Cash. He still continues to carry on the TOBACCO MANUFACTURING business in all its branches, on Upper street, three doors above Church alley. Orders for the above articles will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
BENJ. LOTSPEICH.
May 4th, 1819—19tf

Blank Checks.
JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, in notes, or by the quire. Also, checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks.
May 29—tf

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton,
Has just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of
Leghorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw BONNETS;
LIKEWISE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver War.

All of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in the Western country. Opposite the Gazette Office, Main street.
Lexington, 3d June, 1819—23tf

10 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED between the 4th and 10th of July last, from the subscriber, living in Lexington, Ky. a GREY HORSE, with a dark mane, short dock and switch tail, dark legs, dish face, and full eyes. He is fourteen and a half hands high, or upwards, to the best of my recollection; between six and seven years old; was marked when he left here. He is supposed to have been raised in the neighborhood of Lexington.

The subscriber will give TEN DOLLARS reward, to the person who shall deliver said Horse to him in Lexington, and pay all reasonable expenses.
FRANCIS KICKEL.
December 10, 1819—50tf

Just Published,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE SPEECH
OF
JESSE BLEDSOE, ESQ.
ON THE SUBJECT OF
Banks and Banking.
PRICE 25-CENTS.

Public Notice.

THE subscriber will give for HOGS, delivered either gross or neat, at Leesport, on the Kentucky river, a liberal price. He will give 50 Cents per Bushel for WHEAT—40 Cents per Gallon for WHISKEY, and One Dollar per Bushel for PEAS or BEANS, delivered at the above place.
JAMES JOHNSON.
Great Crossings, Dec. 1819—49tf

COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles of this admirable water, just received and for sale by JAMES M. PIKE, who considers no other recommendation necessary than to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation.
Cheapside, No. 7, July 21—30tf

For Sale or Rent,
And possession given immediately,
A large New 2 Story Brick House,
SITUATED at the corner of Market and Mechanic streets, near the University. This building is well situated, and calculated for a boarding house, having 7 rooms above the cellar, with 3 in the cellar. If sold a great bargain will be given, and if rented, it will be rented low. For terms, apply to Hushrod Boswell, or to the subscriber.

JOHN STARKS.
October 15th, 1819—42tf

SALT.
THE Subscribers have Just Received,
A quantity of Salt,
For sale at TWO DOLLARS per bushel, by the Barrel.

J. J. GIGGINS & PRITCHARD.
August 12, 1819—33tf

Hope Powder Mills,
One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL, HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm of
SPENCER COOPER & CO.
Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.
SPENCER COOPER & CO.
Jan. 1, 1819—4t

Notice.
THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,
In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CABLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TAR.

MORRISON & BRUCE.
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819—4t

HEMP.
THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,
Given for Hemp,
Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KERRS, dec'd. on Water street.
HENRY WATT.
Lexington, February 5, 1819—4t

E. Warfield,
Will give the highest price for
BARLEY,
At his Store in Lexington.
Oct. 15th, 1819—42tf

United States of America,
Seventh Circuit Court, }
Kentucky District, }
November Term, 1818.

Alexander Cranston & Co.—compts. against
John P. Schatzell, &c.—defts.

IN CHANCERY.
JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the order of injunction awarded herein, restraining the defendant Schatzell from disposing of the effects of the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. was at the present term rescinded, and that the said John P. Schatzell has been invested with power and authority to receive and collect all money due to the said firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell, and to settle and adjust all accounts which relate to the partnership.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the L. S. seal of said Court—this 22d day of December, 1818, and of the Independence of the United States the 43d.
JOHN H. HANNA.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to J. P. Schatzell, or the late firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same. Those to whom said firms stand indebted will also please to apply to him for settlement.
J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—4t

The Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louisville Courier, Natchez Republican, New Orleans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette, New York Mercantile Advertiser, Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, & Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle are requested to insert the above advertisement three times and forward their accounts to the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

James E. Davis,
WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by J. Huggins, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him.
Aug. 20—34tf

LAW OFFICE.
WM. T. BARRY & LAURENCE LEARY.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.
Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819—39-4t

U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson.
WILL practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite Captain Brant's Tavern.
51-3m
December 17, 1819.

Ten Dollars Reward.

PAWNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 18th inst. a NEGRO MAN named Caesar, which I purchased of John W. Hunt at the sale of his factory Negroes in Lexington, several years ago; he is about 25 or 30 years of age, of a middle size, perhaps 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very black; when walking he turns his toes out more than common; had on overalls and a roundabout coat, of a mixture of blue and white; but likely he will change them as he has a great many friends, or old acquaintances in Lexington, who would assist and harbor him as long as they could. I will pay the above reward to have him secured so that I can get him, and will pay the necessary expenses, if he is brought home to me at my paper mill on the town Fork of Elkhorn.
ISAAC YARNALL.
Fayette county, Nov. 15, 1819—47tf

For Sale or to Rent,
A COTTON FACTORY,
Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines.

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment; and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to
R. & W. B. LONG.
Versailles, Feb. 5—4t

Wanted,
A MILLER who is well acquainted with Manufacturing Flour, to whom a generous price will be given, if well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.
Oct. 15—42tf

State of Kentucky:
FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT:
September Term, 1819.

Henry Weir, Complainant, Against
James Garrison, and Juliann Garrison his wife, and the Sanders Manufacturing Company, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, James Garrison, and Juliann his wife, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, James Garrison and wife, do appear here on or before the 1st day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively.
A copy. Teste,
46-2m THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c.

State of Kentucky.
FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.
October Special Term, 1819.

Thomas Scott, George Trotter and John Telford, Merchants trading under the firm of Scott, Trotter & Telford—Complainants. Against
Thomas Owen, Jr. and Isaac T. Longstreth, Merchants trading under the firm of Owen and Longstreth and others—Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, John All, and Kirkpatrick, one of the firm of Luckett & Kirkpatrick, and Isaac T. Longstreth, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, All, Kirkpatrick and Longstreth do appear here on or before the first day of the next February Term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.
A copy. Att.
47-2m THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c.

State of Kentucky,
FAYETTE CIRCUIT SCT.
September Term, 1819.

Elkanah Stendley, Complainant, Against
Samuel L. Wells, George Boswell and James B. Collins, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Samuel L. Wells, is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant, Samuel L. Wells, do appear here on or before the first day of the next February Term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively.
A copy. Att.
43-2m THO. BODLEY, c. f. c.

State of Kentucky.
FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.
October Special Term, 1819.

Hiram Wortham, Complainant, Against
John Keiser's children, John Boulware and others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Wm. Boulware and Jacob Boulware, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, Wm. Boulware & Jacob Boulware do appear here on or before the first day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively.
A copy. Att.
45 THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c.

MR. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Sir Take Notice.

I SHALL attend the house of William Dodson, in the town of Cincinnati, on the 25th 27th and 28th days of December, 1819, to take the depositions of William Dodson and Mrs. Dickey, to be read in evidence in a suit in Chancery, depending in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and you defendant.

CAROLINE HOFFMAN.
November 25th, 1819—48-4t

WESTERN HOTEL,
NO. 206 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Sign of Gen. Washington.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known establishment in Market street next door to the Pittsburgh Mail Stage Office, and lately occupied by Mr. George Yule. To those who have been accustomed to resort to this house, it is unnecessary to point out its superior advantages. For the information of others, however, he deems it proper to state that its situation is central, high, healthy and convenient to business; an extensive range of backbuildings, consisting of comfortable rooms, afford a fine view of the city to the eastward, and admit of a free and unobstructed circulation of air, and what will give it a decided preference in the opinion of many, is the attachment thereto of balconies, so constructed as not only to afford pleasant promenades, but easy means of escape in the event of necessity from any sudden alarm of fire. The great western Stages start every morning from the door, and on the premises is one of the best Livery Stables in the city, conducted by Mr. John Tomlinson, whose travellers' horses will be faithfully attended to: With these advantages, and some further improvements now making, added to his unremitting exertions to please, the Subscriber confidently hopes for, and very respectfully solicits, a share public patronage.

R. SMITH.
Printers of the Lexington Gazette, Lexington, Ky.; Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Western Spy, Cincinnati, Ohio, will insert this advertisement once a week for three months, and forward their bills for payment to the Office of the "The Union, &c." No 50, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1819—38-3m.

As Druggists, Lexington.
Have on hand at their Drug Store, corner of Short and Market-street, say McCall's Old Stand, a large and excellent assortment of
Drugs, Medicine & Shop Furniture.

Which they offer for sale on good terms for Cash. To Physicians and others who may purchase largely, a credit of 90 days will be allowed, on satisfactory assurances—and a discount for prompt payment.

In addition to their present stock, and large and general assortment of PAINT, DYE STUFFS &c. of which they expect to be constantly supplied, they will shortly receive a large supply of Medicines &c. which have been laid in on such terms that they believe they can sell at prices uncommonly low.

Among others coming on are—
Epsom Salts
Cream Tartar
Castor Oil
Spirits of Turpentine
Calomel
Spirits Nitre sweet
Acquaforte
Oil of Vitriol
Gum Aloes
Emp. Diacholum
Sugar of Lead
Gum Arabic
Magnesia